



CITIZENS' WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CWAC)

Technical/Planning and Policy Subcommittee

Wednesday, May 27, 2015, 12:00 p.m.

Director's Conference Room

Tucson Water, 3rd Floor

310 W. Alameda Street, Tucson, Arizona

Summary Minutes

1. Roll Call/Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by acting Subcommittee Chair, Brian Wong, at 12:04 p.m. Those present and absent were:

Present:

Mitch Basefsky	Representative, City Manager
Chuck Freitas	Representative, City Manager
Brian Wong	Representative, City Manager (acting Chair)
Placido dos Santos	Representative, City Manager

Absent:

Mark Murphy	Chairperson-Representative, Mayor
Alan Tonelson	Representative, Ward 1
Kelly Lee	Representative, Ward 6

Tucson Water Staff Present:

Jeff Biggs	Interim Deputy Director
Wally Wilson	Chief Hydrologist
Fernando Molina	Water Program Supervisor
Allan Tarket	Risk Management Specialist
Billie Powers	Risk Management Specialist
Kris LaFleur	Staff Assistant
Johanna Hernandez	Staff Assistant

Others Present:

Chris Avery	City of Tucson, Attorney's Office
Laura Grignano	CAP
Bud Foster	KOLD-TV

2. Announcements – No action taken.

3. Call to Audience – No action taken.

4. Review & Approval of April 22, 2015 Legal Action Report and Meeting Minutes – Member Freitas motioned to approve the Legal Action Report and Meeting Minutes of April 22, 2015. Member dos Santos seconded. Motion passed unanimously by a voice vote of 4-0.

5. CAP Joint Recover Plan – Laura Grignano, Senior Policy Analyst for CAP, provided a PowerPoint presentation on Water Banking and Recovery in Arizona. Ms. Grignano

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discussed what it means to bank water (recharge and store) and recover water (pumping stored water to augment, or firm, CAP supplies). There are two types of recharge: Direct and Indirect. CAVSARP, SAVSARP and Pima Mine Road facilities are examples of direct recharge in Tucson; Ground Water Savings plans are examples of In-Lieu, or indirect, recharge. The AWBA was created to store excess, or unused, CAP water. AWBA has stored 3.8 million acre feet of water thus far. The Funding Source, Storage and Purpose of stored water were broken down by AMA (Phoenix, Pinal, and Tucson). The Phoenix AMA holds approximately 45% of the total credits for water stored by the AWBA; Pinal holds 38% of the credits; and Tucson holds 17% of the credits. The use of stored credits is dictated by its funding source. CAP, ADWR, AWBA completed the Joint Recovery Plan in April 2014. The Plan discusses the framework, timing and volume of projected recovery, methods and partnering opportunities. Ms. Grignano discussed CAPs role in the Plan as the party responsible for determining shortages and triggering recovery. Instate Recovery is only triggered in circumstances when shortages affect users with AWBA firming agreements. Projected 2016 CAP deliveries were covered in depth. Hypothetical shortage scenarios reflected impacts to deliveries given Tier 1 and Tier 2 shortages, neither of which require recovery from the AWBA, were covered. Modeling of supplies and demands to predict future probabilities of recovery needs in likelihood, timing and magnitude were covered. The current planning period goes out to 2045, and is delineated in near-term, mid-term and long-term sections. Maximum annual recovery for each AMA, in each term was reported. Current events reflect that on-river recovery will not likely be necessary in the long term; however, Indian NIA recovery is probable. Recovery becomes more important with increasing likelihood of shortage. CAP, ADWR and AWBA are planning for recovery in multiple ways, including partnerships. Recovery partnerships would result in a third type of recovery, in the form of Credit Exchange, where subcontractors accept a portion of their order in previously stored water, or credits. Multiple examples of various types of recovery were provided. Brief discussion was held on the use of general funds in the Pinal AMA, where there is greater capacity for Ground Water Savings plans.

6. **Security of Open Water Sources** – Tucson Water staff member Allan Tarket provided a PowerPoint on Water Security Recharge Facilities. Basic security considerations involve ascertaining the what, who and where of threats, as well as compliance with regulatory mandates. Threats come in the form of vandals, computer hackers, terrorists, disgruntled employees/customers, and criminals. Threats can result in loss of potable water supply, loss of fire flow and contamination of water. Tucson Water monitors for threats at its various water storage, recharge, treatment, pumping, distribution, and support facilities. The Safe Drinking Water Act makes the sabotage of, or threat to sabotage, a public drinking water system a federal offense. Tucson Water facilities are secured with dual fence protection, ID card access, video surveillance, and security vehicle patrols. Redundancies are in place to protect against loss due to power failures. Video security is monitored 24/7, and is event driven. Security is also contracted for after hours, weekends and holidays. Security protocols are in place for real time responses to incidents.
7. **Future Meetings/Agenda Items** – See projected agenda for further information.
8. **Adjournment** – Meeting adjourned at 1:21 p.m.

Approved 6/24/15